

REAR RAILROADS. The Cuban correspondent for the New York Mail and Express, who was expelled by order of Gen. Weyler, arrived at New York, on the 20th, per steamer Tarent from Havana.

A Cape Town dispatch says that John Hays Hammond, the American geologist, has been ordered to leave the Cape Colony on account of his health, but his bill has been increased to \$20,000.

The Newark (N. J.) Methodist conference on the 31st, favored absolute prohibition and decided against the riding of bicycles on Sunday. The sale or printing of Sunday papers was also discussed by the conference.

An amendment to the sundry civil appropriations bill providing for the purchase and repair of the house in which Abraham Lincoln died in Washington city, was adopted by the house of representatives on the 1st.

On the 2d the president approved the joint resolution authorizing Gen. Benjamin Harrison to accept certain medals presented to him by the governments of Brazil and Spain during his term of service as president.

The new Chinese Anglo-German loan of \$2,000,000 was closed, on the 1st, six hours before the time advertised for the cessation of bids. The loan was subscribed in London alone. It bears interest at five per cent.

Advices from the Transvaal show that the work of preparing for war is being continued there night and day. Gangs of men relieve each other at intervals in the work upon the armored forts designed to protect Pretoria.

A DISPATCH, on the 2d, from Cairo, said that the revolution under Osman Pasha was advancing upon Sudda, and another force of dervishes was advancing upon Abu Fatmah. Osman Pasha was encamped 30 miles from Sudda.

The speaker laid before the house, on the 1st, a communication from the secretary of state recommending an appropriation of \$24,000 to enable the government to take official part in the international exhibition to be held at Brussels in 1897.

The Saratoga (N. Y.) standing committee on historic day, consisting of Mrs. E. Walworth, Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Kate Batcheller and Miss Rhoda Thompson, have invited 1,800 Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to celebrate July 4 in that city.

The city of Reggio di Calabria, in the Italian province of that name, was visited by a shock of earthquake on the 1st. The inhabitants of the city were panic-stricken and vacated their houses with all possible speed, many refusing to return for some hours. No damage was done.

SECRETARY MORTON has let the contract for the 10,125,000 packets of vegetable seeds to be distributed to the public under the recent act of congress, to D. Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia. The contract for 1,000,000 packets of flower seeds was let to L. L. May & Co., of St. Paul, Minn.

M. HENRI ROCHFORT says: "There are two things to which England will never consent—the construction of a bridge over the channel and the evacuation of Egypt. The English will let the powers continue to protest against the continual delays in evacuation, but they are daily growing more determined not to quit."

On the 30th, Secretary Lamont sent to the senate the report of Maj. Sears, corps of engineers, on the examination and survey for the location of a ship canal connecting Lake Superior and the Mississippi river. Only two routes were recommended for survey. The cost by one is estimated at \$7,050,000, and by the other \$10,575,715.

In the British house of commons, on the 30th, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, stated, in reply to a question upon the subject by Mr. John B. Russell, that there was not an atom of truth in the report that the government was negotiating for the purchase of Delagoa bay from Portugal.

A cable dispatch was received in New York at the Salvation army headquarters, on the 30th, announcing the death in London of the six-week-old infant of Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who have been detailed to the command of the Salvation army in this country. Mrs. Booth-Tucker was greatly affected by the news of her child's death.

In the British house of commons, on the 31st, Rt. Hon. George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, said that consular reports which had been received indicated that there would probably be a renewal of the recent disorders in part of Asia Minor. Mr. Curzon stated also that representations had been made to the ports in regard to the matter.

DELEGATES to the part of the opponents of the bill granting statehood to Arizona prevented a vote being taken, on the 2d, in the house committee on territories, on a motion to report that bill favorably. A motion to postpone consideration for a week was defeated by a vote of five to six, but the session of the committee expired under the rules at noon without discussing the bill.

The Haytian legation in New York received a cablegram, on the 1st, announcing the election of Gen. Thevenet as minister of war under Ayittey, as president of Hayti, and that the country continued perfectly quiet.

APRIL—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

LIV. CONGRESS.

(First Session.)

In the senate, on the 20th, the bill to approve a contract between the United States and the state of Arkansas was passed. Senate bills on the calendar, introduced to the senate, including \$50 for a public building at Indianapolis to cost \$2,000,000. In the house resolutions appointing Bernard H. Green successor to the late Gen. Casey in the construction of the new congressional library and authorizing ex-President Harrison to accept medals given him by Brazil and Spain, were adopted. The sundry civil appropriations bill was taken up and read for amendment. It is now being disposed of with but one amendment being suggested.

In the senate, on the 21st, Mr. George (Miss.) occupied nearly the entire session in an argument against the bill of Mr. Dupont to the vacant seat in the senate from the state of Delaware. About half an hour was given to the consideration of the post office appropriation bill. In the house, in committee of the whole, attempts were made to amend the sundry civil appropriations bill in several particulars, among which to strike out the appropriation of \$10,000 for fuel, food and clothing for the Eskimo at the Fort Yukon, Alaska, all of which failed. Over fifty amendments—more than half of them—were passed.

In the senate, on the 22d, Mr. George (Miss.) concluded his speech against the bill of Mr. Dupont to the vacant seat in the senate from the state of Delaware. Mr. Call (Iowa) offered a joint resolution directing that an adequate naval force be sent to Cuba to secure the observance of the rules of war by the Spanish and for the purpose of intervention in case of a recurrence of the outbreak of the rebellion and deaths of prisoners of war. The post office bill was disposed of by the question of increased compensation of the post office inspectors.

In the house, in committee of the whole, consideration of the sundry civil appropriations bill was almost completed. The discussion of the bill was interrupted several times by political interruptions.

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In the senate, on the 24th, Mr. George (Miss.) concluded his speech against the bill of Mr. Dupont to the vacant seat in the senate from the state of Delaware. Mr. Call (Iowa) offered a joint resolution directing that an adequate naval force be sent to Cuba to secure the observance of the rules of war by the Spanish and for the purpose of intervention in case of a recurrence of the outbreak of the rebellion and deaths of prisoners of war. The post office bill was disposed of by the question of increased compensation of the post office inspectors.

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In the senate, on the 25th, Mr. George (Miss.) concluded his speech against the bill of Mr. Dupont to the vacant seat in the senate from the state of Delaware. Mr. Call (Iowa) offered a joint resolution directing that an adequate naval force be sent to Cuba to secure the observance of the rules of war by the Spanish and for the purpose of intervention in case of a recurrence of the outbreak of the rebellion and deaths of prisoners of war. The post office bill was disposed of by the question of increased compensation of the post office inspectors.

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In the senate, on the 26th, Mr. George (Miss.) concluded his speech against the bill of Mr. Dupont to the vacant seat in the senate from the state of Delaware. Mr. Call (Iowa) offered a joint resolution directing that an adequate naval force be sent to Cuba to secure the observance of the rules of war by the Spanish and for the purpose of intervention in case of a recurrence of the outbreak of the rebellion and deaths of prisoners of war. The post office bill was disposed of by the question of increased compensation of the post office inspectors.

A SPECIAL from Washington, on the 1st, said: "There is excellent authority for stating that very soon after the Cuban revolutionaries are placed by agreement the president will send in a special message recognizing the belligerent rights of the insurgents."

A CINCINNATI state correspondent reports that about five miles west along Little Sexton creek and the South Fork of the Kentucky river in Owen and Clay counties, Ky., on the 31st, the residence of Wade Maters was washed down and his wife and little girl drowned.

The news from the seat of the outbreak in Matelachland increases in gravity, and details are coming to hand of the failure of forces dispatched against the natives to gain any substantial advantages over them.

CONFIRMATION has been received of the news from Sankin that Osman Digna, with a large force, is threatening Hakkah, which is only a little over 100 miles from Sankin. The British are advancing northward in force.

A WATFORD in Turkey Cove, Va., drowned four children and three other persons were rescued from the tide. In Russell county, Va., Charles Holt and child and Capt. Jenkins and two children were drowned.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has accepted an invitation from the principal labor organization of Chicago to deliver an address on the new tariff question at a mass meeting to be held in the Auditorium on the 4th of April.

The Negus Menelik has ordered the massacre of a number of prisoners and sick persons who have fallen into the hands of his forces during the present campaign in Abyssinia.

The trial at Philadelphia of James S. Gentry, the actor, for the murder of Margaret W. Drysdale (Madge York), the actress, which had already been postponed several times, was again postponed, on the 1st, because the witnesses in the case are mostly in the theatrical profession and are at present scattered all over the country. No time for the trial has been set.

On the 1st, Gen. William Shakespeare, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was elected commander of the Grand army department of Michigan, on the second ballot. Shakespeare is a prominent democrat of the state and distinguished himself at the last democratic state convention by severely criticizing the pension policy of the present administration.

It was learned from several sources, on the 1st, that King Menelik and all of his chiefs except the ras of Tigre, had retreated, their provisions having given out.

The debt statement, issued on the 1st, showed a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during March, of \$5,574,980. Total cash in the treasury, \$874,966,957.

A DISPATCH from Colon, on the 2d, said the American schooner W. Whitford, of New York, had been seized by the gunboat Corcoran, at Manila, Manzanilla. The schooner was without cargo, but the captain of the gunboat threatened to sink her, and putting an officer on board conveyed her to Colon, accusing her of having contravened the customs law.

E. MANUEL NIKER was arrested in New York, on the night of the 1st, and confined in Ludlow Street jail in default of \$20,000 bail. In his arrest the secret service agents of the federal government believe that they have a counterfeiter who has baffled all their efforts for 17 years.

The Ohio senate passed the Foodstuffs anti-theater bill, on the 2d, and it is now a law.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The senate was not in session on the 3d. In the house consideration of the conference report recommending the adoption of the senate resolutions, relating to Cuba was begun. Mr. Hitt speaking for and Mr. Boutelle against the adoption of the resolutions. Thirty-eight private pension bills, which had been previously favorably acted upon, were passed. Mr. Hooker reported the river and harbor appropriation bill, to be called up on the 6th. A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis was passed. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills.

REPRESENTATIVE BERRY, of New York, laid before the house commerce committee at their meeting, on the 3d, a substitute for the various Hawaiian cable bills already introduced, providing that the cable shall extend from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence to the Midway islands and to China and Japan. The government is to pay a subsidy of \$160,000 for 30 years, for which government business is to be carried free of cost for all time.

This senate committee on territories, on the 3d, ordered a favorable report to be made on the nomination of Benjamin Franklin to be governor of the territory of Arizona. The committee also favorably reported the bill previously passed by the house, amending the divorce laws of the territories so as to require a legal residence of at least one year before proceedings in divorce can be commenced.

Tax president has further amended the civil service rules by placing under the classified service the assistant attorneys and law clerks of the department of the interior. The order includes about thirty persons, whose salaries range from \$2,000 to \$2,750 per annum.

A PRIVATE cable dispatch from Capt. O'Brien of the steamer Bermuda, received in Philadelphia, on the 3d, said that the Bermuda landed Garcia's party and most of the ammunition taken from New York before she was chased away by the Spanish gunboats.

The house passed, on the 3d, unanimously ordered a favorable report to be made on Representative Quigg's bill to build a 14,000-ton ocean liner in New York city, on the site of the present building.

The plan of the monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington was adopted by the house of representatives on the 3d. The monument is to be a large one, and will be a national monument.

The two-year-old child of John R. Ashby, a prominent farmer, four miles west of Lebanon, was killed by a horse and was badly injured.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Children named as Death.

John Clark, a well-known farmer and miller north of St. Joseph, died, on the 2d, of a sudden attack of apoplexy near his house.

Two boys, aged 12 and 13, were killed by a runaway horse and buggy near St. Joseph, on the 1st. The horse was owned by a man named Smith, and the boys were riding on the horse.

Another case.

Frederick Schuchert, a farmer six miles north of St. Joseph, died, on the 1st, of a sudden attack of apoplexy near his house.

Superstition in the Navy Department.

Says a Washington special to a St. Louis paper:

Those who are urging that one of the four new battleships which it is expected congress will authorize at this session be named the Missouri should take notice that nothing but an act of congress will probably induce the navy department to depart from a tradition that is as old as the navy itself.

It would be well, if Missourians want the name of their state given to one of the new battleships, that they should make an effort to add such a provision to the naval bill when it comes before the senate.

Ended Her Life By Hanging.

Mrs. Ben Drake, of Proctor, Taney county, committed suicide by hanging. She had been married but a few months.

She left home early one morning, ostensibly on an errand to a neighbor's house. Night fell and she had not returned. The husband became alarmed and began to search for his missing wife. All night the search went on, but without success. The next morning the body of the woman was found hanging to a small tree. The woman had carefully planned her death, selecting a small cliff as a scaffold, from which she leaped into death. No cause for the suicide was disclosed at the inquest.

Jumped Into a Well.

Mrs. William Quisenberry committed suicide at Sturgeon by jumping in a well.

She had been married 19 years and was 41. She had no children, was quite wealthy and was a devoted wife and mother. Mrs. Quisenberry says she arose as usual at about 4 o'clock, and that her husband seemed to her as usual. She went to her room and found her husband hanging to a small tree. She went to the well and jumped in. The husband was found by the neighbors and taken to the hospital, but he died.

Old Bank of Tennessee Bill.

A dispatch sent from Sedalia a few days ago stated:

John R. Clifton, public administrator, found a bill and a bill of the old Bank of Tennessee among the effects of the late David Thomas. The money was supposed to be worthless, but Mr. Clifton wrote to Tennessee and learned that it is worth ten times as much as the bills.

It was also learned that at 25 cents on the dollar. It was also learned that a few days ago Mr. Thomas had been quite a roll of Bank of Tennessee money, among the lot being a \$500 bill, but he supposed it was of no value and gave it to the children to play with and it was destroyed.

Death of an Old Prisoner Official.

Henry Shoup died in Jefferson City a few days ago, aged 85.

In January, 1870, he was appointed an officer at the penitentiary, and had been in office of that institution since that time, with the exception of an interval of a few months following the first change of administration after his appointment. Next to Deputy Warden W. E. Bradbury, who died some days ago, after a long illness, Mr. Shoup was the oldest man in points of length of service; connected with the prison, and was regarded as one of the best officers of the institution.

The death of Mr. Shoup caused several promotions in the prison force.

Secretary of State's Fees.

The following is a statement of fees collected by the secretary of state and turned over to the treasurer during March:

Notary fees \$ 740 00
Domestic corporations 5 00
Foreign corporations 120 00
Medications 10 00
Land department 30 18
Delivery and return of papers 1 00
Bank examinations 400 00
Total \$1,265 18

THE TAYLOR BROTHERS.

They were charged with the murder of the Taylor family in Dinn county, May 10, 1893. The court fixed the date of execution for Thursday, April 30, 1896.

The opinion is a voluminous one, covering 40 pages of typewritten matter. Judge Sherwood, who wrote the opinion, makes a thrilling and interesting story of the crime in his statement upon which the Taylors were convicted.



William P. Taylor, one of the defendants in the Taylor family murder case, is shown in this portrait.

ed, and concludes that after carefully considering all the objections raised in behalf of the defendants, there is no substantial error in the record, and Judges Gaunt and Burgess concur with him. The judge says, among other things:

"The facts in the case so strongly weigh in favor of the state, and the defendants and fetter them to the brutal and bloody deed that it would seem that there could be but one opinion as to their guilt."

It is said that it is possible that the attorneys for the Taylors may carry the case to the supreme court of the United States.

William Taylor was a banker at Brownling, Linn county, and his brother owned a farm in the neighborhood. They were implicated in an arson case, and to escape conviction they murdered Gus Meeks, his wife and two children and left a third child, a four-year-old girl, under the belief that she was dead.



George E. Taylor, another defendant in the Taylor family murder case, is shown in this portrait.

was dead. This happened May 10, 1894. The bodies were hid in an old straw stack on Gen. Taylor's farm, and next morning the little girl recovered sufficiently to crawl from under the straw and make her way to a neighbor's house and tell of the affair. The Taylors fled, and were afterwards captured in Arkansas. Owing to their wealth, they made a bitter fight for life and succeeded once in hanging a jury. They were tried at Carrollton, and are now in jail at that city.

SHOT HIS FATHER.

A Son Who Was Being Disposed of Sees Revenge.

A tragedy occurred at Fairport, De Kalb county, the other day, in which A. L. Tucker, an aged farmer, was shot and fatally injured by his son, Robert Tucker.

The father had secured judgment some time ago against the son for possession of the premises occupied by the son as a dwelling, and the officers were serving the son's goods out of the house.

The latter was present, and while the officers were so engaged he went to the residence of the father, a short distance away, and shot his father through the lungs.

No hopes are entertained of the old gentleman's recovery. The son is in jail.

AN ICE SHOVE.

Threatening to Do Much Damage at Marietta, Wis.

MARIETTA, Wis., April 1.—An ice shove started here on Green bay Tuesday afternoon which may cause great damage to property before it subsides. The ice on the east shore has broken up, and shoved by a strong east wind, it has pushed upon the shore 30 feet high, and with the wind a regular avalanche from the east it keeps increasing in height. The Menominee residence district, which lies along the shore, is threatened.

A Victim of Drunk.

LAWRENCE, Kas., April 1.—On information from Alton, Ill., Charles Conwell has been arrested here for forgery. He made a full confession. Conwell was district attorney of Wyoming in 1878. Drink caused his downfall.

Watch Trade Depressed.

ELGIN, Ill., April 1.—The Elgin watch factory, which discharged 1,000 hands in 1895 and has gradually worked back to 500, will commence discharging again this week. It is estimated that the watch trade is considerably depressed.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

The heavy fighting in Cuba, Weyler is now engaged in, is the most active since the beginning of the war.

HAVANA, April 1.—Weyler has been pushed with great vigor for the past month. Gen. Weyler has given orders and issued, and many a general has incurred his displeasure by tardiness. The result of these active movements, says Gen. Weyler, is that the army in the field, the insurgents have been kept moving, their camps have been destroyed, and many of their hospitals have been burned during the month that has just passed.

Gen. Weyler has not lost a single battle upon the island. The only serious engagements have been those in which the insurgents have had the advantage of position or numbers, as at Cayababo and Candelaria, assumed the offensive and defeated the regular troops of Spain.

There have been many very hard skirmishes which appear in the Spanish official reports as battles and victories for the crown, but upon investigation, a number of them proved to be massacres of unarmed civilians, and there have been many tales of horrors committed than battles fought in this island of Cuba during the month of March. If one hundredth part of the stories that reach here of the operations of the volunteers of General Melgarejo and Heredia, and of Colonel Molina, Tort, Segura, and others are true, the reason why Gen. Weyler called all passes held by correspondents is plain.

Owners of estates report excessive committed by detached bodies of Spanish troops in all parts of the island.

There is no longer talk of attempting to grind out this war; the problem is how to preserve the lives of the employes and prevent wanton destruction by the troops.

The insurgents have gained more in the past month than in any two that have preceded it. Weyler's device of compelling the people to abandon their homes in the interior has driven many peaceable inhabitants into the rebel armies. The harsh measures adopted toward suspects in cities and towns have also increased the number of recruits from families of the better class in cities.

The landing of four important expeditions has given inspiration to the insurgent army. Their hopes were never brighter. Hot weather is already here, and the rains are not far off. The limited time remaining for military operations this spring, makes it plain that Spain cannot crush the rebellion before the wet season sets in, and the serious problem of caring for the lives of her soldiers presents itself. A Spanish officer says that the losses of the army through fever and other sickness have been 13,000 since September, and over twenty-five thousand during the year ended March 1.

Generals Aldrea and Maza have been sent back to Spain, making two generals who have been returned since Gen. Weyler arrived. Gen. Olaveria is also booked to return and Gen. Pando, commander of the first army corps, has been ordered back for allowing Gomez to enter Santa Clara without fighting a battle. Gen. Suarez Valdes is also on the list. He is in command of Pinar del Rio, and besides failing to suppress the rebellion in his section, he sent an important message to Weyler by telegraph. Weyler says he can get more active work out of colonels than from generals, and the exodus continues. There is much dissatisfaction among officers of higher grade.

Gen. Weyler has been in a highly nervous state for several days, and many stormy interviews between him and his men have taken place. His troubles with the politicians are just beginning. He has assumed the home government that elections can be held in Cuba, and now he has two parties—the reformists and the autonomists—refusing to take part, leaving the union-constitutional or conservative Spanish party alone in the field.

Rumors that Weyler will be recalled are persistent. Since advice that the United States will not recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, Gen. Weyler has begun open execution of prisoners of war. Three have been shot in Cuban prisons within a week, and more are doomed to the same fate.

J. FRANK CLARK.

HAWAIIAN CABLE BILL.

Committee Substitute for the Various Bills Relating to Hawaiian Cables.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representative Bennett, of New York, to-day laid before the house commerce committee at their meeting a substitute for the various Hawaiian cable bills already introduced. It provides that the cable shall extend from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence to the Midway islands and to China and Japan.

The government is to make a subsidy of \$160,000 for 30 years, government business is to be carried free of cost for all time. The bills to China and Japan are fixed at \$1.25 a word, and to Honolulu at 35 cents a word, with press dispatches rated at one-fourth of these amounts. The general sentiment of the committee is reported to be favorable to the proposition, although some thought the amount of the subsidy should be reduced.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Large Increase in Mailing Costs.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representative General Wilson has introduced a bill showing a large increase in the cost of mailing matter.

order business last year over that of any preceding year, the cost of mailing matter, which was \$1,000,000 in 1894, is now \$1,500,000.

The rate of postage on letters is now 3 cents, and on newspapers 1 cent. The rate of postage on parcels is now 10 cents, and on books 5 cents.

The rate of postage on telegrams is now 10 cents, and on telegrams by night 15 cents.

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